

1. The Type of non-probability sampling in which the researcher lays down the criteria for the subject is called.
_____ **Purposive Sampling**
2. The purpose of field editing is to catch-----and clarify responses that are logically or conceptually inconsistent.
_____ **Technical omissions**
3. -----is the process of changing data from their original form to a format that is more suitable to perform a data analysis.
_____ **Data Transformation**
4. In some cases the respondent may have answered only the second portion of a two-part question. This type of editing is called as -----
_____ **Editing for completeness**
5. The process of changing data from original form to a form that is more suitable to perform data analysis is called as -----
_____ **Data Transformation**
6. There are two basic rules for code construction. First the coding categories should be-----Second, the coding categories' should be -----
_____ **Exhaustive, mutually exclusive**
7. Network, Chain referral or reputational sampling is also called as-----
_____ **Snowball Sampling**
8. One shot case study Design is also called as -----
_____ **One group posttest only Design**
9. ----- is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of the experiences and the world in which they live in -----
_____ **Qualitative Research**
10. When early reviewing of the data is not possible, ----- is done. _____ **In-house Editing**
11. Pretests and Posttests are performed to measure ----- during an experiment _____ **Dependent variable**
12. Cause and effect relationship can also be contaminated by the effects of the passage of time is ---
_____ **Uncontrollable variable**
13. Stratification is usually more efficient statistically than simple random sampling and at worst it is ----- to it. _____ **Equal**
14. The type of research that entails observation of events in natural settings and the direct involvement of the researcher ----
----- **Field research**
15. Deception and Confidentiality are Ethical Dilemmas of -----
_____ **Field research**
16. Convenience samples are least reliable but----- and ----- to conduct. _____ **Cheapest and easiest**
17. Consumer index price (CPI) is a measure of -----
_____ **inflation**
18. In probability, sampling every element in the population has a known ----
_____ **Non-zero probability of selection**
19. The critical thing about ----- measures is that the people being studied are not aware of their social behavior or actions naturally. _____ **Non-Reactive**
20. ----- refers to information gathered by someone other than the researcher conducting the present study.
_____ **Secondary data**
21. Researchers combine part of experiment together into a -----
_____ **Experimental Design**
22. The researchers have created numerous-----and-----to measure social phenomenon. _____ **Scales, indexes**
23. The purpose of data editing is to ensure the ----- of the data.
_____ **Completeness, consistency and readability**
24. The editor may have to ----- some data. _____ **Reconstruct**
25. ----- is the study of documents through which the writer tries to communicate. _____ **Content Analysis**
26. Coding the visible, surface content in a text is called -----
_____ **Manifest Coding**
27. The ----- contingency table is widely used. These tables are based on cross-tabulation. _____ **Bivariate**
28. The type of research in which studied subjects are NOT aware that they are a part of research project is called. _____ **Non-Reactive research**

29. In the stratification process the variable chosen should increase-----within each stratum and----between strata._____ **Homogeneity, Heterogeneity**
30. Response of the ----- are required to the experimental treatment._____ **Test units**
31. The purpose of experimental research is to allow the researcher to control the research situation so that casual relationships among-----may be evaluated

_____ **Variables**
32. ----- is ability to generalize experimental findings to real situations. _____ **External Validity**
33. A/An-----is a measure in which a researcher adds or combines several distinct indicators of a construct into a single score? _____ **Index**
34. Multistage area sampling is _____ **City blocks—Houses in the block—individuals in the house**
35. Field research is more flexible or less structured then ----- research. _____ **Quantitative**
36. Ethical committee reviews are important in researchers that entail manipulating ----- **Humans**
37. A ----- is a set of rules stating that certain numbers are assigned to variable attributes. _____ **Coding procedure**
38. ----- Refers to a body of facts that are in a format suitable for design making, whereas ----- are simply recorded measures of certain phenomenon_____ **Information, Data**
39. Ethical Dilemmas of field research is the ----- of a field researcher in the social lives of other people.
_____ **Direct person involvement**
40. In non-probability sample, the probability of any particular element of the population being chosen is----_____ **Unknown**
41. A research method that involves free and spontaneous conversation about a certain issue is called -----
_____ **Focus group discussion**
42. In a survey, if answers to some questions are missing but in some cases answer is necessary the editor put in the
_____. _____ **plug value**
43. A ____ is a collection of characters that represent a single type of data._____ **field**
44. _____ refers to making inferences pertinent to the meaning and implications of the research investigation and drawing conclusions._____ **interpretation of data**
45. What is the appropriate duration of a Focused Group Discussion (FGD)?_____ **60 and 90 minutes**
46. In _____, one experimental group and one control group can be given the both pretest and the posttest and other two groups will be given only the posttest._____ **Solomon four Group Design**
47. _____ categories of a variable is a common data transformation. _____ **combining**
48. _____ involves assigning numbers or other symbols to answers so the responses can be grouped._____ **Coding**
49. _____ is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions, legibility, and consistency. _____ **Editing**
50. Depending upon the type of topic, the researcher lays down the criteria for the subjects to be included in the sample, this is called _____ **Purposive Sampling**
51. A common error in the reliability and validity of secondary data is _____ **fallacy of misplaced concreteness**
52. Some common types of graphic presentations are _____. **histograms, bar chart, and pie chart**
53. Which of the following is not an ethical issue in performing lab experiments: _____ **all of the given option**
54. What are the disadvantages linked to the use of secondary data in research?_____ **all of the given option**
55. Stratified random sampling provides the assurance that the sample will accurately reflect the population on the basis of criteria used for_____ **stratification**
56. The purpose of cluster sampling is to sample economically while retaining the characteristics of a _____
_____ **probability sampling.**
57. A famous software used for data presentation known as SPSS stands for.....
_____ **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences**
58. The final stage in the coding process is _____ **data cleaning**
59. The stratification in random sampling is done because of the following except
_____ **develop a system for the selection of elements instead of random numbers**